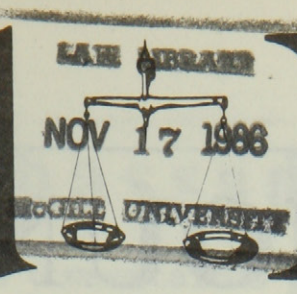


Quid Novi



JLS

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MCGILL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
FACULTE DE DROIT UNIVERSITE MCGILL

November 12, 1986
le 12 novembre 1986

The World According to Abbie Hoffman

by Terry Pether

Abbie Hoffman spoke at
McGill on October 30.

Hoffman then and now

The man with the star-spangled scarf looked kind of ruffled, kind of old. Coughing and sniffing, alternately popping pills and gulping from a medicine bottle, he approached the podium. Abbie Hoffman was glad to be back in Montreal, a place where he had spent much time as a fugitive. He joked that in 1976 Canadians advertised to Americans: "Come to the Olympics! See Abbie run!"

Abbie Hoffman is no longer on the run. He lives in Greenwich Village where he hosts his own radio show called "Radio Free U.S.A.", all this some twenty years after emerging as a national figure in the United States during the tumultuous sixties. Hoffman's greatest notoriety came as a member of the "Chicago Seven" hauled before the court in that city's infamous 1968 "conspiracy trial." Countless inventive protests, twelve trials and forty-one arrests later, Hoffman went underground, preferring life on the lam to life in prison for narcotics offences. "One of the great

things about living underground," said Hoffman, "is you get to travel a lot."

Hoffman travelled extensively throughout Latin America, but from 1973 until recently, he chose to live as a fugitive among the Thousand Islands. There, for a while, he passed time quietly. He wrote a few books. Occasionally he went to the city. In fact, it was in nearby Kingston where he saw The Big Fix, a film that offered a cynical response to the question "where is Abbie Hoffman now?" - residing in Beverly Hills as an advertising executive.

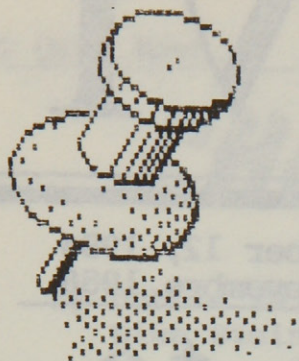
It wasn't long thereafter Hoffman was taking on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, organizing a grassroots campaign against the American government's plans for potentially harmful winter navigation and barging operations on the St. Lawrence Seaway. Ironically, his drive and conviction so impressed his opponents that they appointed him to a federal commission to examine the issue, little knowing that this local hero was one Abbie Hoffman in whom the F.B.I. had had interest for convictions of another sort.

Since the "winter navigation" dispute, Hoffman,

no longer in hiding, has directed much of his agitation to environmental causes. His successful "Save the River" campaign resulted in New York being the first state in the union to draft an anti-acid rain bill. Hoffman is also a co-founder of Great Lakes United, a conservation group. And he is active in citizens' organizations that use sixties tactics to protest and publicize the transportation by trucks of spent nuclear fuel, the toxic waste dumping by careless industries and the environmental irresponsibility of giant utility companies. Hoffman insists that activism is still alive at the grassroots level.

Abbie Hoffman is famous for saying "Never trust anyone over thirty." Now he says "Never trust anyone under thirty." He deplores the absence of young people in leftist causes, both locally and nationally. All of the progressive national movements, he points out, are led by people over forty such as Helen Caldicott, Jesse Jackson, Gloria Steinem and Ralph Nader. He adds sarcastically that "student activism" is an oxymoronic pairing of words, like

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NOTICE

ATTENTION ALL LAW STUDENTS

All law examinations are written by examination numbers, please pick up your number as soon as possible, starting the week of November 3 at the Student Affairs Office.

Incroyable...Mais Vrai!

Croyez-le ou non, c'est arrivé! Eh oui, dans cette faculté de droit où la plupart des gens se considèrent éduqués et intelligents (pour ne nommer que deux qualificatifs!), un ou une petit(e) comique a eu le bon goût (!) de décider d'écrire sur le tableau vert que le cours "Trial Advocacy" du 3 novembre était annulé alors que c'était faux! Après tout, la blague était bonne puisque le professeur devait venir de Sherbrooke pour donner ce cours!

Eh bien, j'ai le plaisir de dire à ce "farceur" que malgré cela, la classe était à peu près complète. Une telle attitude a été jugée de très mauvais goût. La maturité a bien meilleur goût!

Dominique Vézina
BCL IV

N.B. J'ose espérer que cette anecdote ne donnera pas des idées à ceux qui, n'osant pas manquer un cours, opteront pour que tout le monde manque le cours.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Terrorism and the ICAO Response

Dr. Michael Milde, Director of the Legal Bureau of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) will be speaking, at the invitation of the McGill International Law Society, on the topic of air terrorism and the current international response.

Date: Thursday, November 13
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: Room 202

CCIL Conference

Reminder to all participants in CCIL Conference.

In order to qualify for any refund of travel, accommodations and meal expenses you must submit your original receipts to CCIL by November 15. Send receipts, your name and address and your law school affiliation to:

Executive Secretary
CCIL
236 Metcalfe St.
Ottawa, Ont.
K2P 1R3

Remember also to have a photocopy of this for the ILS in the ILS mailbox in the LSA office.

TALMUD STUDY GROUP

Wednesday, 1:00 P.M.
Room 203

Classes are led by Prof. L. Kaplan. Dr. Kaplan is a scholar both in Talmudic law and in medieval Jewish law and philosophy. He has written extensively in these areas and is responsible for major translations of both medieval and contemporary works.

Bar Prize Moot

The Moot Court Board cordially invites everyone to attend this year's Bar Prize Moot Competition which will take place on Saturday, November 15, 1986 at 2:00 p.m. in the Moot Court. Come show your support as four of our McGill law students plead in front of a very prestigious Bench composed of Mr. Justice Gerald McCarthy and Mr. Justice Louis Lebel, both of the Quebec Court of Appeal and Mr. Justice Perry Meyer of the Quebec Superior Court. The competition will be dealing with a search and seizure problem. We look forward to seeing you there!

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

Professor Sklar in Evidence, speaking of dying declarations:

"Some people are hopeless optimists."

Professor Grey:

"I'm very bad on university committees: I don't do my work and don't show up."

and after having acknowledged the American Ambassador's presence at the Faculty conflicted with his class:

"I'm sorry you'll be missing the American Ambassador, but then again it's only the American Ambassador."

Visite de l'ambassadeur à américain

Jeanne Cadorette

Jeudi dernier, la Faculté de droit a connu une intense activité protocolaire alors que Forum national et la Société de droit international présentaient son Excellence l'ambassadeur américain au Canada depuis 1985 M. Thomas Niles. Même la présence d'imposants gardes de sécurité n'a pas empêché la conférence d'être cordiale et de permettre à plusieurs étudiants d'émettre leurs opinions. Suite à une introduction aux différentes avenues de discussion M. Niles s'est prêté à une longue séance de questions.

Les commentaires portaient généralement sur la question du libre-échange et des relations bilatérales Canado-américaines. M. Niles a réitéré la position de son gouvernement au sujet de la non-inclusion des programmes sociaux canadiens dans les négociations. Il croit, à l'instar du président américain, que les peuples oublient facilement les dangers du protectionnisme des années 30 et tendent dangereusement vers un nouveau protectionnisme qui ne peut qu'être néfaste aux économies nationales. Les négociations sur le libre-échange avancent lentement

d'après l'ambassadeur mais il croit que même si les deux négociateurs en arrivent à un accord celui-ci pourra être très affecté par l'environnement politique qui prévaudra dans les deux pays, et pourrait sombrer dans l'oubli comme en 1911 et 1948. La question des subventions aux compagnies canadiennes a évidemment été soulevée et l'ambassadeur considère qu'avant de déterminer si un secteur est avantagé il faudra clairement établir quel programme spécifique est en jeu, qui est vraiment avantagé et s'il y a effectivement un préjudice subi par les producteurs de l'autre pays. L'étude des différents litiges dans les relations commerciales ne peut être retardée et, comme dans la question du bois canadiens et des tarifs imposés sur celui-ci cela ne peut qu'affecter un éventuel accord de libre-échange. Aucun pouvoir judiciaire ne peut retarder cette étude pendant les négociations. Quant à la question des investissements en sol canadien M. Niles a déclaré que son gouvernement respecte le droit de chaque pays de contrôler l'investissement étranger mais qu'une politique nationale discriminatoire comme celle de l'énergie ne serait jamais acceptée par Washington.

Sur un autre plan, M. Niles a concédé que les résultats des différentes négociations au sujet des droits de la personne sont peu importants jusqu'ici mais que la lenteur des Soviétiques à négocier était proverbiale.

Il fut également question de l'évacuation de représentants soviétiques à

Niles on Free Trade

by Terry Pether

If you managed to slip by the goons lingering around the front hall, you heard Thomas Niles speak in the Common Room last Thursday morning. Thomas Niles was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Canada by President Reagan in 1985 to replace a controversial buffoon, Paul Robinson. Unlike that Chicago insurance salesman, Niles is a career diplomat with experience at the American embassy in Moscow, the NATO mission in Brussels and as the State Department's Assistant Deputy Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs (they lump the two together), his last posting before coming to Canada.

Niles spoke briefly on a range of topical issues currently preoccupying the American government including U.S. involvement in Latin America, Soviet-American arms negotiations, the recent midterm elections and free trade. Then

he accepted questions from the floor. His audience was largely interested in the ongoing Canada-U.S. trade talks. Although, not surprisingly, Niles followed the official line, he was sensitive to the many dimensions and opinions attending students' questions, offering immensely well-informed responses.

Niles does not believe that the possibility of a free trade deal is dead in the water. He pointed out that last week's congressional elections resulting in a Democratic majority to the Senate do not indicate an end to the Reagan era and a rise in protectionist legislation, that is due to some massive shift in voter preference. Indeed, many newly elected Democrats won by narrow margins. Furthermore, Republican candidates did well in gubernatorial races thus bringing to twenty-five the number of states with Republican governors. And states con-

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Cont'd on p. 5

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Dear Abby Initio

Dear Abby Initio,

There is a popular saying in U.S. law schools with respect to the law school experience:

The first year they scare you to death;

The second year they work you to death;

The third year they bore you to death.

I indeed have experienced all three while at McGill, though not necessarily in that order.

My question is - do you have any predictions for the fourth year of the National Program?

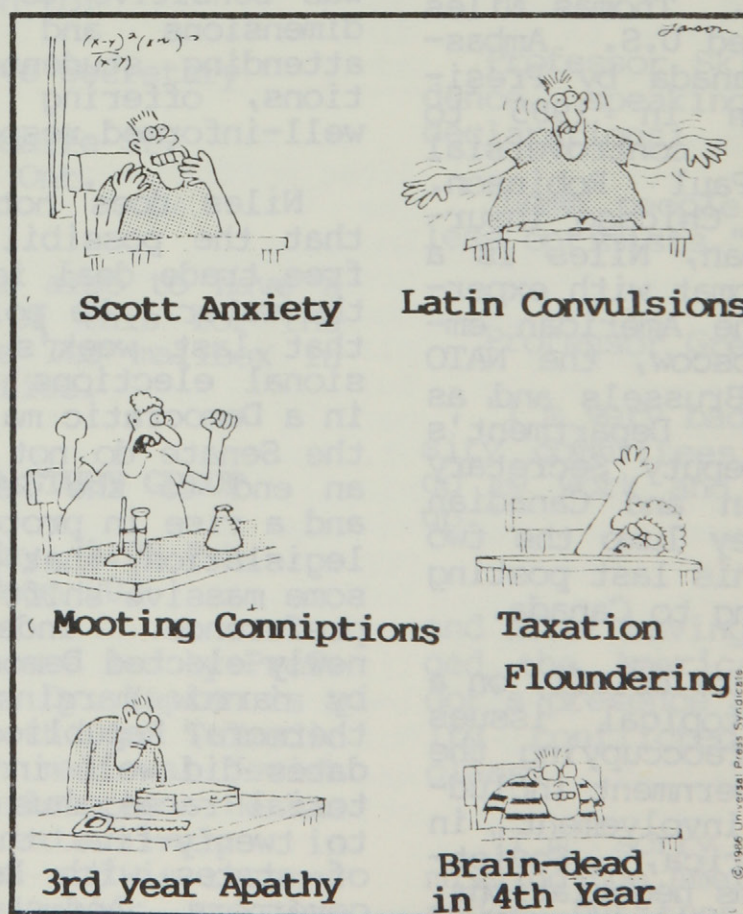
I really need to know before it's too late.

Sincerely Yours,
"I'm still in law school?"

Dear Still In,

Indeed you must know before it's too late. Three death-defying years is hard on the brain. In fourth year, you may become comatose. According to medical experts, although most vital signs will remain intact, a condition known as "brain-dead" will set in. However, the condition only lasts approximately 8 months, so it's best to make preliminary arrangements so that nobody pulls the plug on you. The following diagram, taken from a study of National Program students, illustrates the various stages that lead up to the condition.

The cure is graduation. However, the symptoms can be alleviated to a great extent by getting involved in the wide variety of extra-curricular activities available at the faculty. There is the Quid, McGill Legal Aid and the Law Journal, to name just a few.



Classroom afflictions

Abbie Hoffman Cont'd from p. 1

"military intelligence". To him, in today's "designer brain era", university campuses are scarcely more than "yuppie training camps where the young and rich go to get older and richer."

Hoffman admires the enlightened and involved students of Latin America and Europe. He also admires the student movement of the sixties. Even though Hoffman's accounts of the past are elegiac and his denunciations of the present value-loaded, he remains an incendiary activist whose views cannot be dismissed as so much nostalgia for wilder and crazier times. With his casual New Yawk delivery, Hoffman has this uncanny ability to make reality sound stupid. But there is also a lot of prescience in what he says.

Hoffman's History

Much of Abbie Hoffman's talk centred on his impressions of the last four decades, how they contain proof that history repeats itself. Just as to happen the sixties needed the fifties, so too does what is to come need the eighties. Hoffman is confident that times will be a changin'. "Whenever empires are at their strongest," he has concluded, "the natives get restless." And, as in the fifties, the United States is strong in the eighties.

Referring for a moment to abortion, Hoffman implored fundamentalists in the audience not to throw Bibles at him. "You see," he said, "I'm Jewish and we believe that a fetus doesn't achieve life till it's finished graduate school." Using several parallel examples from the fifties and eighties, Hoffman went on to ridicule how

irrationally issues have been and are dealt with from a fundamentalist bent - everything is either good or evil.

In the fifties, Ike was a father figure untainted by controversies such as that surrounding the downing of a U-2 jetfighter over Soviet territory. In the eighties, "Ronnie Raygun" is the "teflon man" from whom slides scandals over things like illegally aiding contra rebels in Nicaragua.

Then, society was on the eve of destruction until all of the Commie pinkos had either been purged, forced to sign a sacred oath of allegiance to Uncle Sam or squealed on by their kids. Now, the moral fabric of America will continue to unravel until all of the dealers and dopeheads have either been hanged, forced to pee in a jar or squealed on by their kids.

Then, the introduction of "the pill" promised to undress America for a national orgy. Now, "AIDS threatens to wipe out a nation of sinners, this even though their Supreme Court has effectively declared two of the three major orifices illegal in twenty-three states.

Then, "Accuracy in Academia" targeted left-leaning professors. Now, Jesse Helms and "Accuracy in Media" are trying to take over CBS and be Dan Rather's boss.

Then, Catcher in the Rye was banned by school boards because Holden Caulfield saw the words "Fuck off" on a wall. Now, kids in Tennessee don't have to read Anne Frank who said, "All religions are the same" (My God!) and Cinderella who had a fairy godmother rather than a guardian angel.

'Ambassadeur Cont'd from p. 3

l'ONU et l'ambassadeur a déclaré que le contrôle du nombre de fonctionnaires soviétiques à l'ONU n'allait pas à l'encontre de la responsabilité américaine en tant que pays-hôte. Les Etats-Unis tiennent aussi à revoir leur politique de participation financière aux organismes internationaux tels l'ONU pour astreindre ces derniers à plus de discipline financière.

Une question plus épineuse a ensuite été soulevée, celle de l'intervention américaine au Nicaragua que M. Niles a distingué de celle des Soviétiques en Afghanistan. La participation américaine, selon lui, n'est pas une invasion à l'aide de troupes mais simplement une réaction devant un régime dictatorial innacceptable. Il croit que la position américaine face au Nicaragua est tout à fait analogue avec celle adoptée à l'égard du Chili dans laquelle certaines mesures de représailles économiques ont été prises.

La conférence a donc été empreinte de calme mais on peut se demander si les réponses de l'ambassadeur n'étaient pas au fond un peu trop vagues pour être compromettantes.

Then, you kept up with the Joneses. Now, you keep upwardly mobile.

So big government is in your "bookcase, bedroom and bladder." "The empire," Hoffman repeats, "is at its strongest." "The natives get restless. It's all just too unfair." In the sixties, one of the greatest motivating issues was segregation, legal in

Cont'd on p. 7

LSA COUNCIL MEETINGS

by Bettina Karpel

The LSA Council was at it again. Another meeting, another bunch of business to get through. And what a long meeting it was. Here's what happened:

Niles on Free Trade Cont'd from p. 3

control the mapping out of congressional districts. So a little gerrymandering here and there combined with Reagan's considerable skill in wooing congressional votes, means there is still hope for a ratified trade agreement.

Of course, a trade agreement may not be what people are hoping for. Niles pointed to instances in the past when free trade arrangements were all but ratified before left to rot. In 1911, President Taft, a lifelong vacationer to Quebec, sought a free trade deal with Canada, but none was concluded because Laurier lost an election on that issue. In 1948, the State Department (no longer empowered to negotiate trade treaties) was involved in secret free trade negotiations with Canadian officials, but MacKenzie King, then on the verge of retirement, chose not to open the issue for public debate. Now, the prevailing sentiments in both the U.S. and Canada suggest that any agreement Murphy and Reisman conclude will not have sufficient backing from their respective populations in order to be ratified.

Niles believes that if more people aside from Ronald Reagan could recall the rampant protectionism of the early 1930's they would support free trade. The free trade talks plod

Employment Centre on Campus

Representatives from the campus Canada Employment Centre (CEC) addressed Council. The federal government has cut the CEC

onwards nonetheless. After all, says Niles, the negotiators cannot call timeout on the rights of business and other interest groups to seek some input to the decision-making process. Thus, for example, the American fishing industry is free to argue that Canadian unemployment insurance payments to seasonal Canadian fishermen constitute subsidies. And lobbyists and elected representatives in Washington D.C. are free to fight for tariffs on Canadian softwood lumber.

Niles insists that free trade remains a goal of the Reagan administration. The current White House administration favours a free flow of investment between the U.S. and Canada. That is why it objected so strongly to FIRA and NEP, programmes it found to be discriminatory. Indeed, asserted Niles, if Canada wants to participate more fully in international trade issues, such as by recently attaining membership in the "Group of Seven" finance ministers, it must break down some of its own barriers. He noted, for example, that our patent legislation does not extend adequate protection to inventors by allowing compulsory licensing in fields of endeavour such as drug manufacturing. Canada, he said, is not a developing nation in need of special protection.

Whether Canada does need special protection, especially vis-à-vis the United

budgets all over Canada. As a result, here at McGill, three positions are threatened: Arts and Science Employment Counsellor, Assistant Co-ordinator for part-time and summer placements and Assistant Counsellor and Receptionist for the Macdonald Campus. McGill managed to keep these positions filled by replacing the government employees with McGill employees. However, as the CEC area personnel officer pointed out, these McGill employees are taken from re-location lists; that is, they are only temporary employees who are waiting to move into a position which is more suitable for them. It would be possible to create permanent positions to replace those lost to the budget cuts, but the money would have to come from student fees. It has been calculated that a maximum fee increase of \$2.53 per student per semester would allow all three positions to be permanently filled.

Cont'd on p. 9

States, is debatable. Many Canadians do believe that living next door to the U.S. is indeed like "sleeping next to an elephant" (Seems many Americans see us as a mouse). If the growing mutual distrust of free trade between Canada and the U.S. endures, yet another go at a free trade deal will be lost to time. In any event, collecting information from well-placed and well-informed people like Thomas Niles plays a useful role in whether we accept or reject a suspicious possibility. Thanks for the opportunity of hearing the Ambassador go to the International Law Society and Forum National.

Abbie Hoffman
Cont'd from p. 5

thirteen states. Blacks couldn't vote. On his registration drives through the South, Hoffman was shocked to see the economic disparity, to hear about the lynchings. In the eighties, one of the greatest motivating issues, according to Hoffman, is the same - apartheid, no less relevant than segregation was, especially since the mass media brings South African atrocities so close to us.

Then, there was Vietnam, ten years of covert CIA activity in hiring native guerillas and manufacturing border incidents followed by a massive infusion of American troops to a lost war. Now, there is Nicaragua where Hoffman believes that so many years of CIA dirty tricks will be followed by a fullblown invasion. "It's the domino theory all over again" he claims.

Even though the military thinks it can crush a country accustomed to a history of foreign oppression just because they "showed them fuckers in Grenada", Hoffman insists that the Vietnam experience showed people that they do not have to support a war they do not believe in. And even if nowadays neither whole generations nor mere majorities are sufficiently committed to challenging the status quo, it only takes a cadre of energetic and impatient young people to make substantial waves. Indeed, said Hoffman, even in his day, the campus heroes were Richard Nixon and John Wayne.

Hoffman the Activist

At the point in his conversation where he completed his view of the world, Abbie Hoffman became slightly

angry. There was bitterness in his voice as he recounted the outrage he had felt at realizing how his country had miseducated him. For example, he had learned that there was once a thing called "slavery" but that the "masters" were pretty nice guys. And he had never been told about WWII Japanese concentration camps. Education, he claims, should not teach faith in authority; it should encourage subversion. If your country is lying about some things, said Hoffman, find out what else it is lying about. He did.

Hoffman learned to be organized, to create heroes and villains, to make abstract notions such as "segregation" concrete. The counter-culture movement flourished in the U.S. after the nation's students witnessed Berkeley students successfully force the "blue meanies" off campus. In taking on a whole range of issues, many students began to redefine their role as citizens in the university community as well as the role of that university within society. They learned about power by

challenging it much like McGill students challenged their university to divest South African holdings and continue to protest McGill's involvement in "Star Wars" research. But here, as then, only a few, noted Hoffman, are willing to risk their career goals for this type of university experience.

Still, Hoffman sees a future for student activism against the misguided priorities of the eighties. He encourages students to be utopian visionaries. "Don't think if you jump on the world it won't jump back." He believes Canadians are too polite. They want to study everything first. "That's why rowing is so popular here. You can sit down and move backwards." Hoffman says that Canada is best poised to be the moral conscience of the Western Hemisphere, like a Sweden.

Hoffman concluded by urging young people to "feel a sense of history" and "seize the moment". "Peace and freedom didn't end in the sixties." But you have to wonder in spite

Cont'd on p. 8



GEIGER COUNTER

by Andy Orkin

"The nuclear reactor industry in North America is not going to close down until we have a major accident with the kind of consequences we saw at Chernobyl, or worse. That is what it will take. And that is what is going to happen in the U.S. within the next twenty years." The words of another anti-nuclear prophet of doom? In a way yes, but chillingly, no.

The speaker was Dr. Jack Geiger, public health expert and president of Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) USA. The message, though, is not his, but a quote from the recent testimony to the U.S. Senate by the head of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the government watchdog for the U.S. nuclear industry.

Geiger was speaking at McGill last week at the invitation of McGill and Montreal chapters of PSR and LSR. He was in the USSR at the time of Chernobyl, and worked at Moscow's Hospital No. 6, where acute radiation victims from Chernobyl were treated.

Abbie Hoffman
Cont'd from p. 7

of the very real gains that did come out of the sixties how we have come to revisit the fifties. Perhaps there just aren't enough Abbie Hoffman's around.

As a loud crack of applause burst from the large audience upon his last words, I noticed how much younger Abbie Hoffman appeared to be then than two hours earlier.

"The Russians were completely up-to-date in their knowledge, but ten years behind in their equipment. They had to do complex blood tests manually."

Geiger's conclusion about Chernobyl - "and it's a pity, because we knew this already" - was that it demonstrates human and technological fallibility, and the fact that even a "small" nuclear war would be beyond the capacity of an effective medical response. All nuclear accidents to date have happened between midnight and 6:00 a.m. Chernobyl - with less than 100 acute victims - taxed the bone-marrow replacement and haematology capacity of the USSR and the U.S.

Geiger attacked the "myth" that a Chernobyl couldn't happen here. He told of a recent miss at a reactor in the U.S., where engineers tried frantically to close a valve, with minutes to go before a catastrophe. Their control panel didn't respond, so they sent a technician tearing down four flights of stairs. He reached the door to the valve room, to find it was locked. He rushed back up the four flights of stairs, found the key and ran back down the four flights of stairs, only to discover that the fuses to the electric lock had been removed. Up the four flights of stairs again, get some fuses, down the four flights once more. Put in the fuses, go into the room to find that the valve cannot be electrically operated - it needs a wrench. Back up the stairs, find a wrench, back down again, open the valve. Phew.

Geiger pointed out there are eight reactors in the

U.S., operated by the Department of Energy to make weapons-grade fuel, that are without containment structures. It was trumpeted at the time of Chernobyl that Russian reactors were uncontained, where as ours are contained and therefore safe. (The NRX reactor near Ottawa has minimal containment, too.)

"They tell us Star Wars will work," Geiger jibed. "It will need ten million software lives working correctly at a trillion operations per second, first time, to be 95% effective." At this point, Geiger unfurled an umbrella cut full of holes. "5% of the surface area of this umbrella has been removed," he said. "It is a 95% effective umbrella. In a rainstorm, though, I'd get very wet. In a nuclear war, I'd get very dead." Geiger sent 400 senators and congressmen each their own "Star Wars umbrella" before the last Star Wars appropriation debate. Star Wars funding was cut.

Geiger and 150 other prominent Americans, including some Nobel Laureates, recently committed civil disobedience by trespass during the last U.S. nuclear weapons test in Nevada. All were arrested. "DOE co-operated perfectly," he said. "They set off the test during my speech, fulfilling most of my students' fantasies."

What to do? Join PSR and LSR, he told his audience. "Star Wars isn't the bargaining chip, we are. It's time we bargaining chips spoke up."

(LSR student memberships are \$10 per year. Forms available at SAO.)

LSA Council Meeting Cont'd from p. 6

Although law students tend to find articling jobs on their own, some law students do use the CEC to find part-time work and summer work. Thus, we would suffer to a certain extent if the lost positions were not replaced. Of course, the University could continue to rotate temporary employees, but that is a poor solution since each temporary employee would need time to adjust to the position; as well, there are not always qualified to fill such positions available from the temporary pool.

Gary Bell pointed out that part-time work and summer work could be obtained through downtown placement centers. To that the CEC representatives announced that yes, placement could be effected this way, but that students usually do not have time to trudge to the downtown offices and that the McGill CEC has a good reputation with employers. As well, on-campus recruitment would suffer.

Once the visitors left, Council discussed how Maria Battaglia, the LSA President, should vote at a meeting of the Committee on the Coordination of Student Services (CCSS). The results of the votes at CCSS would heavily influence the Senate vote of Dean Gopnick, chairman of CCSS and Dean of Students. Concerns were expressed over students setting a precedent of picking up the tab when the government fundings fall short. Dee Prando pointed out that she was aware of a study which showed that much vocational information goes directly to faculties and that there was room for better restructuring present services so

VOTE FOR ME!

by Michael Kary

(Mon mensonge, ce n'est pas un mensonge, c'est une promesse électorale.)

Vote for me please
Everyone agrees
(I paid them hefty fees)
That at least I haven't any fleas.

I sing, I dance, I smile
Shaking hands all the while
I can kiss a thousand babies
simultaneously flirting with the lovely ladies.
And if I smell the slightest difficulty
I'm on the first plane south
But by far my most remarkable ability
Is talking out of both sides of my mouth.

My campaign is based on Truth
Justice, and the vigour of Youth
And of course, my strong-men near the Voting-Booth.

Oh yes, just to put me in power
You'll soon be all employed and rich
My government'll pay you fifty bucks an hour
To dig a super-mega-ditch.

that the three positions might not all be needed.

When asked whether this was an all-or-nothing vote, no one was able to answer. It was voted that Maria should vote "no" to the proposed fee increase until the issues raised can be reconsidered by CCSS. Once the CCSS reconsiders, Maria can vote as she sees fit.

Quid Novi

As many people are aware, the Quid cannot continue to publish under the present financial situation. LSA Treasurer, Dave Lametti, brought up the Quid matter for informational purposes only. He pointed out that the Quid spends a large part of its budget on typesetting since it does not have its own typesetting facilities. This problem could be alleviated if the LSA were to purchase a computer for the use of the LSA Council, the

Quid and possibly, students at-large. This year the LSA Council should guarantee support for the Quid, but next year the Quid will have to go for an additional fee increase of approximately \$2.00 per student (last year students voted in favour of a \$1.00 fee increase to go to the Quid, but this is insufficient to cover the Quid's operating expenses.).

Committee on the Budget

On a motion proposed by Teresa Scassa, LSA Council created an ad hoc Budget Committee to examine how to improve next year's budget procedure. The three member committee is composed of Teresa Scassa, Dee Prando and Dave Lametti. Any interested students should contact one of these three.

These were the major events at the LSA meeting. For more detailed information, you can ask to see the LSA Council minutes.

Canadian Institute of
Resource Law

Essay Prize
in
NATURAL RESOURCES LAW

To encourage the participation of student research, the Canadian Institute of Resources Law is offering an annual essay prize in the amount of \$1,000.00 for the best paper on any aspect of natural resources law.

ELIGIBILITY

- Enrollment in a law program at a Canadian university during the year of application.
- A paper which has received another award will not be eligible.

TERMS

- The prize will be awarded only if the paper merits it.
- The selected paper will normally be published by the Institute.

Papers should be submitted to:

Selection Committee
Canadian Institute of
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Faculty of Law
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Calgary, Alberta
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NOT LATER THAN June 30
of the year of application.

The original plus three copies must be submitted, along with a completed application. Application forms are available from S.A.O.

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